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The Children's Bureau today

Washington

1942

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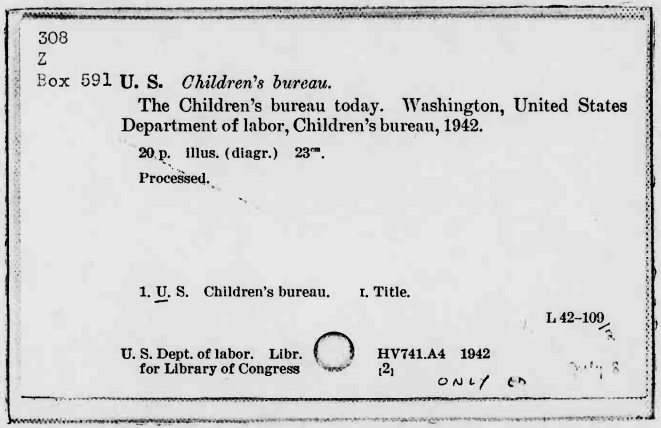

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The Children's Bureau Today

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
CHILDREN'S BUREAU
Washington: February 1942

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CONTENTS

	Page
Acts of Congress under which the Children's Bureau functions	4
Origin and growth of the Children's Bureau	6
Work of the Children's Bureau	7
The Bureau investigates	7
Division of Research in Child Development	7
Industrial Division	8
Social Service Division	8
Child Guidance Division	8
Division of Statistical Research	8
The Bureau reports	9
Editorial Division	9
Correspondence Section	9
The Bureau administers	10
Division of Health Services	10
Child Welfare Division	11
Industrial Division	11
The Bureau gives consultation service	12
The staff of the Bureau	12
Cooperative relationships	14
With other Government agencies	14
With the White House Conference	15
In the national-defense program	15
With international organizations	16
With American countries	17

ACTS OF CONGRESS UNDER WHICH THE CHILDREN'S BUREAU FUNCTIONS

ACT establishing a Children's Bureau in the Department of Labor. This act directs the Bureau to investigate and report upon all matters pertaining to the welfare of children and child life among all classes of our people.

Approved April 9, 1912 (37 Stat. 79,737).

SOCIAL SECURITY ACT. In title V, Grants to States for Maternal and Child Welfare, this act authorizes the appropriation of certain sums to be made available each year to States which have submitted, and had approved by the Chief of the Children's Bureau, State plans for maternal and child-health services (part 1); for services for crippled children (part 2); and for child-welfare services (part 3).

Approved August 14, 1935 (49 Stat. 629);
amended August 10, 1939 (53 Stat. 1380).

FAIR LABOR STANDARDS ACT OF 1938. This act establishes minimum-age standards for the employment of children in establishments that produce goods shipped in interstate commerce, and contains also provisions relating to minimum wages and to hours of work for children and adults alike.* The child-labor provisions are administered by the Children's Bureau.

Approved June 25, 1938 (52 Stat. 1060).

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*The wage-and-hour provisions are administered by the Wage and Hour Division of the Department of Labor.

THE CHILDREN'S BUREAU TODAY

To the Children's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor the Congress of the United States has given the duty of investigating and reporting upon all phases of child life; the administration of provisions for grants to States* for maternal and child-health services, services for crippled children, and child-welfare services under the Social Security Act; and the administration of the child-labor provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act. Its work includes the collection of essential facts; the correlation and analysis of these facts in the light of medical, social, and economic factors; and the development of standards to guide parents as well as Government and private agencies in dealing with the problems of the younger generation.

Immediate responsibility for the welfare of children lies with their families and their home communities. A primary essential of child welfare is the power to maintain a decent family-living standard, and this is dependent upon many factors not within individual control. In other words, the problem of economic security is a vital part of the whole problem of child welfare, and measures tending to promote economic security make a very definite contribution to the well-being of children.

Changing conditions of national life, emergencies such as those that occur in periods of widespread unemployment or international strife, the results of scientific discoveries, and the needs of special groups at one time or another mean that emphasis must be placed first on one and then on another aspect of the Children's Bureau work.

During the period of national defense and now of actual participation in the war, the Bureau has the special objectives of giving the fullest measure of protection to the health and well-being of all children; of helping to soften the impact on

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* The term "States" as used in this leaflet includes the District of Columbia, Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico.

children of the strains and disturbances resulting from war activities; and of planning to insure the protection of children in areas of potential danger.

ORIGIN AND GROWTH OF THE CHILDREN'S BUREAU

When the United States Government established the Children's Bureau, to investigate and report upon all phases of child life, it created the first public agency in the world devoted solely to the interests of children. Its creation was an expression of the belief of many individuals and associations that children are the most important of the Nation's resources and that the Federal Government should foster their development and protection by means that have served in other fields of national interest.

Through the appointment of the late Julia C. Lathrop as its first Chief the Children's Bureau became the first major bureau of the United States Government to be headed by a woman. Miss Lathrop's wisdom, vision, and courageous leadership in a pioneer field of Government activity laid the foundation for development of the Bureau's work and set standards which time and experience have shown to be justified. Her concept of the purpose of the Children's Bureau was defined in her first annual report as follows:

> While it is evidently the final purpose of the Bureau to serve all children, to try to work out the standards of care and protection which shall give to every child his fair chance in the world, this purpose, in the minds of those who drafted the law, by no means overshadows the needs of those unfortunate and handicapped children whose lack of adequate protection is indicated by the enumeration of subjects in the statute--infant mortality, orphanage, juvenile courts, desertion, and so forth. It is a matter of common experience that the greatest service to the health and education of normal children has been gained through efforts to aid those who were abnormal or subnormal or suffering from physical or mental ills. * * * Thus all service to the handicapped children of the community--an immediate service properly demanded by the popular conscience--also serves to aid in laying the foundations for the best service to all children of the commonwealth.

Miss Lathrop was Chief of the Bureau from 1912 to 1921. She was succeeded by Grace Abbott, who had joined the staff of the Bureau in 1917 as Director of the Child Labor Division, in charge of administration of the first Federal Child Labor Law. Miss

Abbott's appointment was followed closely by passage of the Federal Maternity and Infancy Act. Her administration of these two pioneer measures demonstrated the possibilities of vital, flexible, and constructive Federal and State cooperation in the administration of child-welfare programs. Under her leadership, competence and integrity in research and the effective and human presentation of factual material became identified with the work of the Bureau throughout this country and throughout the world. After her resignation, in 1934, the President appointed the present Chief, Katharine F. Lenroot, who had been with the Bureau since 1915 and had served as Director of the Editorial Division and as Assistant Chief.

WORK OF THE CHILDREN'S BUREAU

More than 40,000,000 infants, children, and young persons under 18 years of age are living in the United States today. Congress directed the Children's Bureau to investigate and report upon all phases of their welfare, especially "infant mortality, the birth rate, orphanage, juvenile courts, desertion, dangerous occupations, accidents and diseases of children, employment, legislation affecting children in the several States and Territories." To these functions the Congress at different times has added the administration of certain Federal laws affecting child welfare.

To investigate, to report, and to administer--these are the specific functions of the Children's Bureau. The organization of the Bureau is based on these functions and on services growing out of them, such as consultation and advisory service to States, localities, and organized groups concerned with the health and welfare of children.

The Bureau Investigates.

The subjects on which the Children's Bureau is directed to assemble facts include health, social welfare, and employment. Work in these fields is carried on through the following divisions:

Division of Research in Child Development.--Studies relating to the growth and health of the child from the prenatal period through adolescence are the responsibility of this division, also surveys or studies relating to maternal and child health, morbidity, and mortality. In cooperation with medical schools or hospitals this division carries on research of a technical nature concerning special problems or diseases of infants and children. Preparation of the Bureau's bulletins for parents on prenatal, infant, and child care, and on mental hygiene, is under the direction of this division.

Industrial Division.--Child labor and youth employment are the concern of this division. Its studies deal with all the various aspects of the work of children and of employment opportunities for young people, including the extent, kind, and conditions of child labor, the hazards to which young workers are subject, the laws affecting their employment, and the best methods of administration of those laws, standards for vocational guidance and junior placement, and vocational opportunities for minors. (See also p. 11.)

Social Service Division.--Social services for children are those that promote the well-being of children and that protect and care for dependent, neglected, and handicapped children. This division is especially concerned with community provision for such services; with the care of children in institutions and in foster homes; with special problems of dependency, neglect, illegitimate birth, mental deficiency, and physical handicaps affecting the social welfare of children; community provision for recreation; the organization of State and county departments of public welfare; and legislation in these fields.

Child Guidance Division.--This division, which was formerly the Delinquency Division, is concerned with the causes, prevention, and treatment of behavior problems. It conducts research and gives advisory and information service on methods and techniques, especially case work and group work, employed by juvenile courts and probation services, institutions and other agencies for children with behavior problems; on the coordination of community agencies; and on legislation relating to the field of work of the division. Special studies and community demonstrations are conducted by the division.

Division of Statistical Research.--The three functions of this division are: (a) The collection, tabulation, and analysis of current reports and records received by the Bureau; (b) services to other divisions of the Bureau in the statistical aspects of studies and research projects in addition to consultation and advisory service in the planning and analysis of these studies; and (c) the initiation and carrying to completion of statistical research projects, usually in close cooperation with other divisions in the Bureau.

The current reports analyzed by the Division consist of reports received from the States on their services for maternal and child health, crippled children, and child welfare; statistics on issuance of employment certificates; juvenile-court statistics; reports on health and welfare services in 45 urban areas; and the Register of European Children.

Special studies conducted by the Division fall into two main categories: (1) Birth, mortality, and population statistics; (2) studies in the various fields of concern to the Bureau, such as child labor, social services, juvenile delinquency.

The Bureau Reports.

In the tables of the statisticians and the pages of technical reports are many vital facts about American children. But there are millions of American citizens who never see a technical report. The facts assembled must be put in usable form for fathers and mothers as well as for experts in the fields of health, labor, the social sciences, and public administration. One of the chief functions of the Bureau is, therefore, the writing and publishing of both technical and popular educational material and its distribution to specially interested groups or to the general public.

The work of publication and distribution is carried on through the following channels:

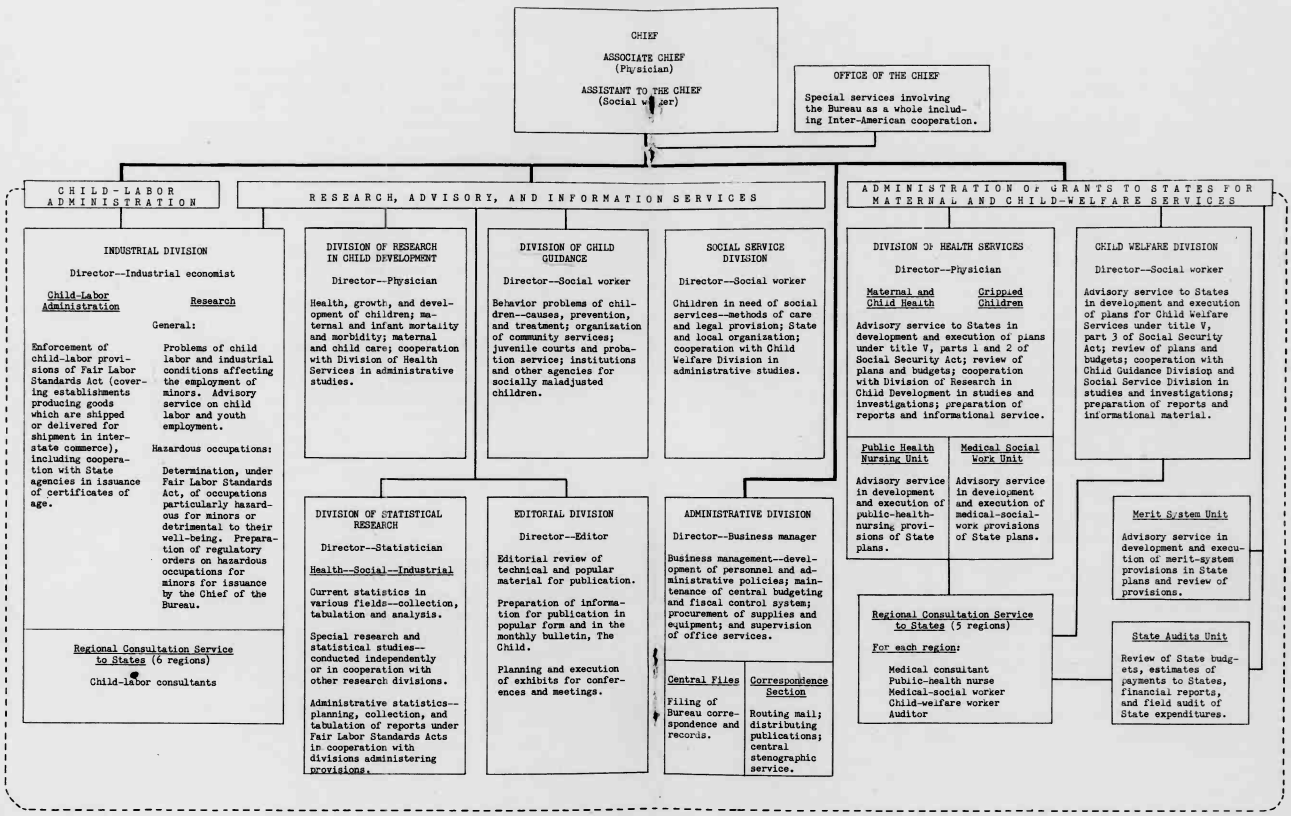
Editorial Division.--The publication of all material issued by the Bureau in printed or processed form is the responsibility of this division. Most widely known are the bulletins for parents, of which one--Infant Care--has been distributed to the number of 14 million copies since the first edition appeared in 1914. In addition to popular publications on the care of children, this division has charge of the publication of popular and technical bulletins on such subjects as child growth and development, infant and maternal mortality, crippled children, child labor and youth employment, child guidance, recreation, adoption, child placement, and other social services.

The Child, the Children's Bureau monthly bulletin, is prepared and published by this division and is sent to officials and agencies engaged in work with or for children.

The preparation of exhibits, posters, and display material for conferences and meetings is also a responsibility of the Editorial Division. A number of motion-picture films, both educational and technical, and a small collection of photographs on various aspects of child health and welfare are available for loan.

Correspondence Section.--The Correspondence Section, which is part of the Administrative Section (see p. 13), handles requests for publications and all general correspondence. The Children's Bureau received more than 380,000 letters last year, a large number of them being requests for publications. Requests that come from parents and others for information with regard to problems relating to children are referred directly to the division within whose province the subject of inquiry lies.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
CHILDREN'S BUREAU


CHIEF
ASSOCIATE CHIEF
(Physician)
ASSISTANT TO THE CHIEF
(Social worker)
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF
Special services involving the Bureau as a whole including Inter-American cooperation.
CHILD-LABOR ADMINISTRATION
RESEARCH, ADVISORY, AND INFORMATION SERVICES
ADMINISTRATION OF GRANTS TO STATES FOR MATERNAL AND CHILD-WELFARE SERVICES
INDUSTRIAL DIVISION
Director--Industrial economist
Child-Labor Administration
Research
General:
Enforcement of child-labor provisions of Fair Labor Standards Act (covering establishments producing goods which are shipped or delivered for shipment in interstate commerce), including cooperation with State agencies in issuance of certificates of age.
Problems of child labor and industrial conditions affecting the employment of minors. Advisory service on child labor and youth employment.
Hazardous occupations:
Determination, under Fair Labor Standards Act, of occupations particularly hazardous for minors or detrimental to their well-being. Preparation of regulatory orders on hazardous occupations for minors for issuance by the Chief of the Bureau.
Regional Consultation Service to States (6 regions)
Child-labor consultants
DIVISION OF RESEARCH IN CHILD DEVELOPMENT
Director--Physician
Health, growth, and development of children; maternal and infant mortality and morbidity; maternal and child care; cooperation with Division of Health Services in administrative studies.
DIVISION OF CHILD GUIDANCE
Director--Social worker
Behavior problems of children--causes, prevention, and treatment; organization of community services; juvenile courts and probation service; institutions and other agencies for socially maladjusted children.
SOCIAL SERVICE DIVISION
Director--Social worker
Children in need of social services--methods of care and legal provision; State and local organization; cooperation with Child Welfare Division in administrative studies.
DIVISION OF STATISTICAL RESEARCH
Director--Statistician
Health--Social--Industrial
Current statistics in various fields--collection, tabulation and analysis.
Special research and statistical studies--conducted independently or in cooperation with other research divisions.
Administrative statistics--planning, collection, and tabulation of reports under Fair Labor Standards Acts in cooperation with divisions administering provisions.
EDITORIAL DIVISION
Director--Editor
Editorial review of technical and popular material for publication.
Preparation of information for publication in popular form and in the monthly bulletin, The Child.
Planning and execution of exhibits for conferences and meetings.
ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION
Director--Business manager
Business management--development of personnel and administrative policies; maintenance of central budgeting and fiscal control system; procurement of supplies and equipment; and supervision of office services.
Central Files
Filing of Bureau correspondence and records.
Correspondence Section
Routing mail; distributing publications; central stenographic service.
DIVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES
Director--Physician
Maternal and Child Health
Crippled Children
Advisory service to States in development and execution of plans under title V, parts 1 and 2 of Social Security Act; review of plans and budgets; cooperation with Division of Research in Child Development in studies and investigations; preparation of reports and informational service.
Public Health Nursing Unit
Advisory service in development and execution of public-health-nursing provisions of State plans.
Medical Social Work Unit
Advisory service in development and execution of medical-social-work provisions of State plans.
Regional Consultation Service to States (5 regions)
For each region:
Medical consultant
Public-health nurse
Medical-social worker
Child-welfare worker
Auditor
CHILD WELFARE DIVISION
Director--Social worker
Advisory service to States in development and execution of plans for Child Welfare Services under title V, part 3 of Social Security Act; review of plans and budgets; cooperation with Child Guidance Division and Social Service Division in studies and investigations; preparation of reports and informational material.
Merit System Unit
Advisory service in development and execution of merit-system provisions in State plans and review of provisions.
State Audits Unit
Review of State budgets, estimates of payments to States, financial reports, and field audit of State expenditures.

The Bureau Administers.

The Children's Bureau has been entrusted by Congress with responsibility for administration of certain Federal laws. The first Federal Child Labor Law, in effect from 1917 to 1918, was administered through a Child Labor Division. The Federal Maternity and Infancy Act, in effect from 1922 to 1929, was administered through a Division of Maternity and Infant Hygiene.

At present the Children's Bureau administers the maternal and child-welfare provisions of the Social Security Act and the child-labor provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938.

The three programs of the Social Security Act administered by the Children's Bureau provide for grants to the States for maternal and child-health services, services for crippled children, and child-welfare services. The Secretary of Labor allots annually to each State its share of the annual appropriations for such grants. Payments are made to the States after approval by the Chief of the Children's Bureau of plans submitted by the State agencies administering each service.

The divisions of the Children's Bureau having administrative responsibility are as follows:

Division of Health Services.--The Social Security Act, in title V, part 1, as amended, authorizes an annual appropriation of $5,820,000 for grants to the States "for the purpose of enabling each State to extend and improve, as far as practicable under the conditions in such State, services for promoting the health of mothers and children, especially in rural areas and in areas suffering from severe economic distress."

Part 2 of title V, as amended, authorizes an annual appropriation of $3,870,000 to be allotted to the States for the purpose of enabling them to extend and improve services for locating crippled children and for providing medical, surgical, corrective, and other services and care, and facilities for diagnosis, hospitalization, and aftercare for children who are crippled or who are suffering from conditions which lead to crippling.

The Division of Health Services, which administers these provisions, is headed by a physician and is a combination of the former Maternal and Child Health Division and the Crippled Children's Division. The Assistant Director for Maternal and Child Health and the Assistant Director for Crippled Children are both physicians. A public-health-nursing unit and a medical-social-work unit are attached to this division. Through this division

the services of pediatricians, orthopedic surgeons, and nutritionists, and of regional medical, public-health-nursing, and medical-social consultants are made available to the States.

Child Welfare Division.--The Social Security Act, in title V, part 3, as amended, authorizes an annual appropriation of $1,510,000 to enable the United States, through the Children's Bureau, to cooperate with State public-welfare agencies in establishing, extending, and strengthening, especially in predominantly rural areas, public-welfare services for the protection and care of homeless, dependent, and neglected children, and children in danger of becoming delinquent. These grants are administered through the Child Welfare Division, headed by a social worker. The division maintains close contact with the State public-welfare departments through regional child-welfare consultants. The Federal funds are used by the State departments to pay part of the cost of district, county, or other local child-welfare services and to develop community child-welfare organization, especially in rural areas.

Industrial Division.--This division, in addition to its responsibilities in the field of industrial research (See p. 8), is responsible for the administration of the child-labor provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, in cooperation with the State departments administering State laws that relate to employment of children.

The Fair Labor Standards Act, by its provisions relating to the shipment of goods in interstate commerce, in effect excludes children under 16 years of age from employment in establishments covered by the act, except children 14 and 15 years of age at work, other than manufacturing or mining, which has been determined by the Chief of the Children's Bureau not to interfere with their schooling, health, or well-being. In addition, children 16 and 17 years of age are excluded from employment in such occupations as may be found and declared by the Chief of the Children's Bureau to be particularly hazardous or detrimental to their health or well-being. Child actors in motion pictures or theatrical productions and children employed in agriculture during periods when they are not legally required to attend school are exempted from these provisions.

In administering these provisions the Industrial Division holds in view two main objectives: First, the treatment of the child-labor problems brought under its jurisdiction by the act as part of the whole problem of child welfare; and, second, the use of the Federal standards as a means of encouraging the States to strengthen the protection given by State law to the working children within their borders.

The general framework of administration includes, first, a program of prevention carried on through the provision and use of certificates of age and through education of employers in the standards of the act, and, second, a program of inspection carried on in cooperation with the Wage and Hour Division of the Department of Labor to discover and correct violations, supplemented by legal action where this is essential to good enforcement. In both programs the cooperative activities of State and local agencies dealing with child labor have been found essential.

In carrying out its duty of protecting minors from hazardous employment under the act, the division combines research and administrative functions. Preparatory to issuing orders declaring occupations particularly hazardous for minors 16 and 17 years of age, the division investigates the hazards of work in the occupation or industry under consideration and consults with representatives of employers and labor and with industrial experts. After final orders are issued declaring the occupations covered to be particularly hazardous, they are enforced in the same way as other provisions of the law.

The Bureau Gives Consultation Service.

More and more the Children's Bureau has been called upon for advice and assistance in planning or reorganizing public programs for health and welfare services for mothers and children, so that consultation service to State and local agencies has come to be one of the Bureau's major functions. Mention has been made of the consultation services offered to States and localities through the divisions that administer provisions of the Social Security Act.

The research divisions are constantly called upon by State and local agencies, National organizations, and private organizations for consultation service in connection with plans for studies of conditions affecting maternal and child welfare; State child-labor and child-welfare legislation and administrative procedures; programs for the care of dependent, neglected, and socially maladjusted and handicapped children; community programs for the prevention of juvenile delinquency; and statistical studies and reports.

THE STAFF OF THE BUREAU

Administrative responsibility for the work of the Children's Bureau in its three major fields is carried by three administrative officials who are directly responsible to the Chief of the Bureau, Katharine F. Lenroot.

The Associate Chief, Martha M. Eliot, M. D., is especially responsible for the divisions working in the health field and in addition serves as Acting Chief in the absence of the Chief.

The Assistant to the Chief, Charles I. Schottland, has charge of the social-service program of the Bureau.

The Director of the Industrial Division, Beatrice McConnell, is responsible for the work of the Bureau in the field of child-labor administration and industrial research.

The staff of the Bureau includes physicians, public-health nurses, nutritionists, social workers, industrial economists, statisticians, research workers, lawyers, editors, and administrative and clerical workers. All members of the staff are appointed as a result of competitive civil-service examinations. The staff numbers about 450 persons, including permanent and temporary employees both in Washington and elsewhere. The internal administration of the Bureau is handled by the Administrative Division, which carries responsibility for matters relating to budgets, personnel, correspondence, and files.

The Bureau from the beginning has received valuable assistance from professional workers, public officials, private agencies, and citizens' organizations concerned with bettering conditions of children. Its advisory committees of pediatricians and obstetricians have cooperated in planning studies in the field of maternal and child health and in preparing bulletins for parents, publications on standards for the use of physicians, and reports of special studies.

Since the Bureau has been made responsible for administration of the maternal and child-welfare provisions of the Social Security Act, a general advisory committee on maternal and child-welfare services has been appointed; also, advisory committees on maternal and child-health services, services for crippled children, and community child-welfare services, and a special advisory committee on training and personnel.

The Bureau has an advisory committee on current statistics and one on training schools for socially maladjusted children.

An advisory committee including specialists in State labor-law administration, safety engineers, and industrial hygienists is working with the Bureau in the development of its program for the protection of young workers against industrial accidents and occupational diseases.

During 1941 two new advisory committees were appointed, one on day care for children and one on Inter-American cooperation in social-welfare work.

COOPERATIVE RELATIONSHIPS

With Other Government Agencies.

The Children's Bureau cooperates closely with other bureaus in the Department of Labor, of which it is a part, and with other Federal agencies, especially the Bureau of the Census of the Department of Commerce; the Public Health Service, the Office of Education, including the Vocational Rehabilitation Service, and the Social Security Board, of the Federal Security Agency; the Office of Indian Affairs of the Department of the Interior; the Department of Justice; the Bureau of Home Economics, the Extension Service, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, the Sugar Section, and other offices in the Department of Agriculture.

The assistance of the Bureau has been enlisted in studies of various kinds by a number of emergency agencies. While the National Recovery Administration was in operation, the Industrial Division of the Bureau assisted in working out child-labor standards for the NRA codes.

Many Children's Bureau studies have been made at the request of the States or with the cooperation of the States. The Bureau has been actively associated with State agencies in programs authorized by various acts of Congress. This has been true from the days of the first Federal Child-Labor Law down to the present, when close working relationships are maintained with State labor departments in the administration of the child-labor provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act, and with State health departments, State welfare departments, and State agencies for services to crippled children, participating in the social-security programs for children.

Local public agencies, including city health and welfare departments, juvenile courts, and school officials, have asked the Bureau for many kinds of services, and the cooperation received from these agencies is the foundation on which much of the statistical reporting of the Bureau rests.

The organization and activities of the United States Committee for the Care of European Children present an example of collaboration of Government agencies with a privately financed organization. The Committee was approved by the Departments of State and Justice as qualified to act as sponsor for European

children coming to this country to escape the dangers of war. The Children's Bureau accepted responsibility for formulating standards for the care of the children, and a member of the Children's Bureau staff was given leave of absence to serve as director of the Child Care Division of the Committee. Another member of the staff, a physician, was appointed to assist in the development of the standards of health care. Other members of the staff were assigned to examine the qualifications of agencies and designate them for service to refugee children. The Children's Bureau compiled a central register of European children, with the assistance of the Committee, and is responsible for maintaining it. On December 1, 1941, the register contained the records of 7,034 children.

With the White House Conference.

The White House Conference on Children in a Democracy, which met in Washington on April 26, 1939, and again January 18-20, 1940, was called at the direction of the President of the United States and was the fourth national conference held at intervals of approximately a decade for consideration of what the needs of children are and how they may be met. The Secretary of Labor was chairman of the Conference, and the Chief of the Children's Bureau was executive secretary. The General Report adopted by the Conference, the Conference proceedings, and other materials on the Conference and the follow-up program are available through the Children's Bureau.

The follow-up program of the Conference is carried on by the National Citizens Committee, organized in June 1940, with which the Children's Bureau maintains a close working relationship through a staff member. A Federal Interagency Committee was organized in May 1940 with an executive committee of which the Chief of the Children's Bureau is chairman. State follow-up committees have been organized in a number of States to determine the specific objectives to be sought for the children in the State and to enlist the cooperative effort of public and private agencies in developing a program to attain these objectives.

In the National-Defense Program.

During the initial stages of the national-defense program the Children's Bureau assembled information as to the effect on children of defense activities and was called on to aid in planning to meet the defense needs of the civilian population. The Chief of the Bureau serves as consultant on child welfare to the Director of Defense Health and Welfare Services. The Bureau is represented on several of the committees that advise the Director in the development of programs; regional consultants of the Bureau serve on the regional advisory councils organized by the Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services. The Assistant to the Chief of the Bureau serves as liaison officer with the Office of the Director.

The Children's Bureau through its representation on the Advisory Committee on Nutrition participated actively in the organization and conduct of the National Nutrition Conference for Defense held May 26-28, 1941, in Washington, D. C.

Early in 1941 the Associate Chief of the Bureau spent several weeks in England as a member of a War Department Civil Defense Mission sent to study the health and welfare of the civilian population under war conditions. Her report, Civil Defense Measures for the Protection of Children, will be available as a Children's Bureau publication. In accordance with a request by the Director of Civilian Defense, the Associate Chief of the Children's Bureau is serving as liaison officer to assist his office in the preparation of a child-welfare program in connection with civilian defense.

With day care for children whose mothers are employed emerging as one of the urgent social needs of the defense period, the Children's Bureau called a Conference on Day Care of Children of Working Mothers, which met July 31 and August 1, 1941. This conference adopted a statement of principles and set up several continuing committees. At a meeting of these committees in October it was recommended that consideration of the entire problem be placed on a more permanent basis. An advisory committee on day care of children has now been appointed and a Joint Planning Board on the Day Care of Children has been formed by the Children's Bureau of the Department of Labor, the Office of Education of the Federal Security Agency, and the Work Projects Administration of the Federal Works Agency, to coordinate Federal programs in this field.

Through these various channels the Children's Bureau shares in maintaining and advancing services for mothers and children as an essential aspect of the national-defense program and in encouraging the prompt development of adequate services to meet the needs of mothers and children in military and industrial defense areas and in areas of possible military danger.

With International Organizations.

The Children's Bureau has been called upon frequently to prepare informational material and recommendations for the use of the International Labor Organization and the League of Nations. The Director of the Industrial Division attended the twenty-third session of the International Labor Conference held in Geneva in 1937, serving as a technical adviser on child labor to delegates of the United States Government. She also attended the Second Regional Conference of American States Members of the International Labor Organization in Habana, Cuba, in November 1939, serving as Government adviser to the Committee on the Work of Women and Juveniles.

The continuation of hostilities in Europe has led to practically complete cessation of social studies by the League of

Nations. The Children's Bureau continues to prepare annual reports on recent developments in the United States for the Advisory Committee on Social Questions of which the Chief of the Children's Bureau is a member.

With American Countries.

The cooperation of the Children's Bureau with other American Republics has been developed through several channels, of which the Pan American Child Congresses and the American International Institute for the Protection of Childhood have been especially important. The Children's Bureau participated in the planning for the First Pan American Child Congress, held in Buenos Aires in 1916, and took an active part in the Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth Congresses through the appointment of the present Chief of the Bureau, then Assistant Chief, as member of the United States Delegations to the Congresses. Grace Abbott, who was still closely identified with the work of the Bureau, was the chief of the delegation of the United States to the Seventh Pan American Child Congress, held in Mexico City in 1935.

The Eighth Pan American Child Congress is to be held in Washington, D. C., May 2-9, 1942, in accordance with recommendations of the Governing Board of the Pan American Union and the Council of the American International Institute for the Protection of Childhood. The Chief of the Children's Bureau has been appointed by the Secretary of State as chairman of the organizing committee for the Congress.

The United States is a member of the American International Institute for the Protection of Childhood, with headquarters in Montevideo, Uruguay, and is represented on the council of the Institute by the Chief of the Children's Bureau. The Institute was organized as the result of action taken at one of the Pan American Child Congresses, as a center for investigation, study, and coordination of all child-welfare problems of the American Republics. Through the quarterly bulletin and other publications of the Institute material from the Children's Bureau translated into Spanish has been given wide circulation. The Bureau has assigned a specialist in social services for children to Montevideo to serve on the staff of the Institute as consultant.

During 1941 the Children's Bureau participated in the program being developed by the Interdepartmental Committee on Cooperation with the American Republics. Through a small special grant it was possible for the Bureau to assign a pediatrician and a social worker to assist the National Children's Bureau of Brazil, at its request, in surveying the possibilities of developing social services for children in Brazil and also to send a representative of the Bureau on a brief visit to Mexico and Central America.

Directors of 15 Latin American schools of social work visited the United States early in 1941 at the invitation of the American Association of Schools of Social Work, with the cooperation of the Children's Bureau and the Office of the Coordinator of Inter American Affairs. One result of this visit has been to make a fellowship for study in the United States available to a student from each of these Latin American schools. The Bureau plans to bring to the United States in 1942 a group of child-welfare specialists and administrators who will study, observe, and receive in-service training not only in the Bureau but in the field.

Research on child welfare in foreign countries, a regular feature of the Bureau's work, has been focused increasingly on Pan American countries.

The Children's Bureau participates with labor-department officials of the United States and Canada in the conferences held annually by the International Association of Governmental Labor Officials, and the Director of the Industrial Division has for several years been chairman of the child-labor committee. Through the development of a program for the care of European children seeking refuge from war in the United States and Canada the Children's Bureau and the United States Committee for the Care of European Children have been brought into close relationship with Canadian child-welfare agencies, and a member of the Children's Bureau staff assigned to this work has made several visits to Canada.

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